delegations of the two sides to resolve certain issues that have emerged during the implementation of the **1996 India—Nepal Trade Treaty** prior to the extension of the validity of this Treaty for another five years. A joint Technical Level Committee on **India—Nepal Boundary** (JTC) is working on the reconfirmation of the coordinates of the boundary pillars and re-demarcation of the alignment of the boundary through joint field verification. There has also been some progress in recent times in the area of **cooperation in water resources.** The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the 6,500 MW Pancheshwar Project is under preparation by a Joint Team of Technical Experts and is expected to be completed next year. A decision has also been taken by the two governments to set up a Joint Project Office to facilitate work on the DPR of the Sapta Koshi and Sun Koshi Project.

Double role being played by Pakistan

1907. SHRI C. M. IBRAHIM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report published in the "Dainik Jagran" New Delhi on November, 3, 2001, to the effect that 1,400 Pakistani Jehadis had crossed over to Afghanistan to help the Taliban in their fight against the US bombings and its "War against terror" and that another 9000 Jehadis had been waiting to cross the border along Afghanistan; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to invite attention of the US and other big powers to the double role of side with the US in its fight against terrorism while covertly helping the Taliban by looking the otherway as Jehadis cross into Afghanistan?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government have seen the report appearing in the Dainik Jagran on 3rd November, 2001.

It is widely known that Pakistan decided to show support the campaign in Afghanistan against terrorism, because of the extreme international pressure that was brought to bear on it, and not out of its own choice. In an address to the nation on 19th September, 2001,

President Musharraf justified his decision to support the internationl coalition against terrorism on the grounds that Pakistan had to protect four critical concerns which he identified as Pakistan's security from 'external threats', economics revival, protecting Pakistan's nuclear and missile assets, and the "Kashmir cause".

There have been reports of continuing flows of material and men from Pakistan, in support of the Taliban regime, despite Pakistan's professed support to the action against international terrorism. This gap, between Pakistan's professed commitment and the actual situation on the ground, has been widely commented upon including in the international media.

Pakistan authorities are obliged, including under UNSC Resolution, 1373 on terrorism to refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, and to deny safe havens to entities or persons involved in terrorism.

Pakistan's capabilities of making a Nuclear Bomb

1908. PROF. A. LAKSHMISAGAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fears expressed by U.N. Atomic Watchdog of Pak's becoming a source of handware for terrorist planning to make a nuclear bomb with the former Soviet Union scientists providing the required know-how and its call made to the world nuclear powers to review the safety of nuclear material in their arsenals; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) At a recent international symposium on nuclear safeguards, verification and security issues, the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), in the context of heightened threat of nuclear terrorism, expressed the hope that the countries concerned were urgently reviewing the safety and security of their nuclear weapons. However, as regards the fears quoted in